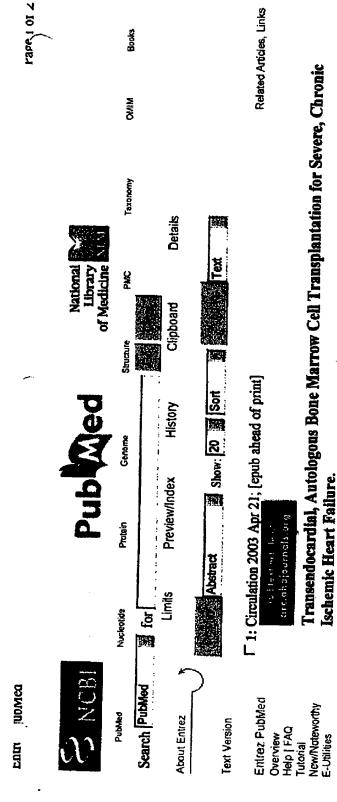
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EXHIBIT B

Supplement to Amendment Appl. Serial No. 09/064,000

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Perin EC, Dohmann HF, Borojevic R, Silva SA, Sousa AL, Mesquita CT, Rossi MI, Carvalho AC, Dutra HS, Dohmann HJ, Silva GV, Bekm L, Vivacqua R, Rangel FO, Esporcatte R, Geng YJ, Vaughn WK, Assad JA, Mesquita ET, Willerson JT.

Texas Heart Institute at St Luke's Episcopal Hospital, Houston, Tex.

one patients were enrolled in this prospective, nonrandomized, open-label study (first 14 patients, treatment; last 7 24-hour Holter monitoring. Bone marrow mononuclear cells were harvested, isolated, washed, and resuspended in ramp treadmill), 2D Doppler echocardiogram, single-photon emission computed tomography perfusion scan, and 4t 2 months, there was a significant reduction in total reversible defect and improvement in global left ventricular noninvasive follow-up, and treated patients alone underwent a 4-month invasive follow-up according to standard saline for injection by NOGA catheter (15 injections of 0.2 cc). Electromechanical mapping was used to identify natriurctic peptide levels varied in laboratory evaluations at follow-up, being relatively higher in control patients. viable myocardium (unipolar voltage >/≔6.9 mV) for treatment. Treated and control patients underwent 2-month neovascularization and improve perfusion and myocardial contractility. METHODS AND RESULTS: Twentyvariables did not differ significantly between the treatment and control groups; only serum creatinine and brain protocols and with the same procedures used as at baseline. Patient population demographics and exercise test patients, control). Baseline evaluations included complete clinical and laboratory evaluations, exercise stress monounclear bone marrow cells in patients with end-stage ischemic heart disease could safely promote BACKGROUND: This study evaluated the hypothesis that transendocardial injections of autologous

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function within the treatment group and between the treatment and control groups (P=0.02) on quantitative singlephoton emission computed tomography analysis. At 4 months, there was improvement in ejection fraction from a

Electromechanical mapping revealed significant mechanical improvement of the injected segments (P<0.0005) at

intramyocardial injections of bone marrow-derived stem cells in humans with severe heart failure and the 4 months after treatment. CONCLUSIONS: Thus, the present study demonstrates the relative safety of

potential for improving myocardial blood flow with associated enhancement of regional and global left

entricular function.

baseline of 20% to 29% (P=0.003) and a reduction in end-systolic volume (P=0.03) in the treated patients.

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